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GENTLEMEN IN BATTLE DRESS

YOUR
ARMY
IN
PICTURES



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GENTLEMEN IN BATTLE DRESS

THE measure of a man has always been his readiness to fight in a just cause. Canadian men, with their heritage of courage, freedom and initiative — derived, perhaps from the very Men at Arms who supported the barons at Runnymede — have never found this measure too high for their stature.

The young Canadian who forms the backbone of today's Canadian Army, an army girding itself by welding the cold science of modern warfare to the hot blood of patriotism, once again becomes the iron-clad man at arms.

He enlists today in an army that requires of him not only his courage and stamina but his innate love of mechanical things. He is a soldier first. But to his fighting qualities he adds his knowledge of mechanized farm implements, the lore he has gained at the workshop bench in his father's garage, his store of electrical skill born of experiments with radio, the cunning his hand has gained at wood-work, the results of his experiments in chemistry and physics laboratories at High or Technical school.

Young Canada goes to war today on caterpillar treads just as yesterday he ploughed the fields from the seat of a caterpillar tractor; he goes to war today at the wheel of a roaring six-wheeled truck, just as yesterday he hauled merchandise over concrete highways; he goes to war today with his sensitive fingers on a Morse key in a mobile radio unit or at the microphone of a communications truck, just as yesterday he tapped out high-speed commercial messages or monitored a radio programme from an engineer's or producer's booth.

This war — young Canada's War — has not only turned ploughshares back into swords, it has turned every peaceful art and every peaceful knowledge to the purpose of defeating the most implacable enemy this world has ever known.

Is this your Heritage?

Are you this young Canadian?

THIS MAN'S
ARMY





Medical exam grades recruits from A.1 to E. Must be A.1 or A.2 for heavy fighting. E means a sure rejection.



Recruits take oath
of allegiance, and
"Solemnly declare
... to serve in any
Active Unit of Can-
adian Army so long
as emergency
exists ..."



Salute symbolizes smartness, respect for authority. Officers salute, too. Here sergeant demonstrates salute with arms.



Drill brings big appetites; scientifically balanced meals satisfy them. Officers pay mess fees for extra frills.



Young soldiers learn to cut loose with gangster-style Tommy guns, use own truck for shelter. All troops need such training, even those in rear supply lines may skirmish with enemy paratroops.*



As part of basic training, Canada's post-Dunkirk Army puts soldiers of all categories through toughening field manoeuvres like this. Combat exercises in small units build physique against shock and exhaustion of blitz warfare, prepares new soldiers for their part in large-scale tactics.



Now, About This Man's Army

I'M A drill sergeant in the Canadian Corps. We aim to make it the keenest, hardest-hitting army ever trained for a blitz. Overseas, General "Andy" McNaughton has three mechanized infantry divisions (1st, 2nd, 3rd) and—for his heavy punch—an Army Tank Brigade and the 5th (Armored) Division, just arrived. At home we've got the 4th and 6th Divisions going through as tough and thoroughly scientific a training program as was ever designed. I know—training's my job. Let me tell you about this man's army!

After Dunkirk jolted the world awake, the "brass hats" mapped out an entirely new plan for Canada's Army. They knew we had to have more machine guns, more troop lorries, tanks and big guns. But that wasn't all. They had learned that every soldier—infantryman, cook or tank driver—must first learn all the tricks of a real shock trooper. He must be physically tough, mentally on-the-jump. He must be ready to pile into a scrap at the drop of a parachute. So what?

So the rookies who enlist today join no particular unit. Instead they all go to kindergarten—but what a kindergarten! For two months at one of the twenty-eight basic training centres across Canada they study the infantryman's basic weapons and the tactics of mechanized warfare. Just as you see them doing in the pictures on these and the next two pages. If they make good they are assigned to their specialized units, and there they take *two more months* basic training! Four months of it—that's how important kindergarten is in this man's army!

(Continued overleaf)



Drill, drill, drill —I That's army life for rookies, though some may eventually ride in tanks.



Basic Training

WHEN I start talking about Tommy guns and antitank rifles my Dad really sits up and listens. He went right through the last war, but now he shakes his head and says, "I guess we were just dirt soldiers." I know there weren't any better fighting men than Dad and his gang—they cleaned up at Vimy and stood and took it when the gas came over at Ypres. But war doesn't settle down in trenches any more.

Today's soldier is going to learn the real meaning of shock and exhaustion; that's why medical tests are so rigid. And sports have a double importance because they build fitness and what P.T. instructors call co-ordination. A fellow's no good with an automatic rifle unless he can work faster than the gun. Though he may never see the inside of a tank, someday he may find one coming at him and he'll be glad we drilled him in the use of an antitank rifle. The ordinary soldier has to be a bit of an artilleryman, too—at least he learns how to be handy with a mortar. We're even fitting him out with a new "needle" bayonet that Dad would scarcely recognize—a vicious little weapon, and even handier for opening jam tins than the old ones were!

And here's something—soldiers going to school to learn how to be welders, motor mechanics and electricians. Thousands of them training in more than 125 civilian and army schools, because to keep this man's army rolling nearly twenty per cent of our strength must be trained maintenance men, wise to the ways and weaknesses of wheelbarrows and trucks.

(Continued on page 40)

Two men man Bren gun. Rookies show what to do if caught in open by strafing plane.



Tug-o'-war provides recreation while teaching co-ordination, team play. Baseball, football boost fitness, quick thinking.



These soldiers may become infantrymen or cooks but they learn how to camouflage trench mortar, use it to lob destructive charges into enemy emplacements. All ranks, all services, are mortar men.



War plants need so many skilled workers, Army trains its own. Thousands of students-in-khaki study motor mechanics, 150 professions and trades.



How to kill a caterpillar. Simplest antitank weapon, Canadian-made Boys rifle is no toy. Basic trainees crowd in to watch, hear instructions.

Right—Canada's new Army bristles with light weapons, equally deadly in hands of engineers, gunners or infantrymen. Basic weapons, from top down: Tommy gun, blitz shotgun, new Canadian rifle and "needle" bayonet, sniper's telescopic rifle, grenade and revolver, Boys antitank rifle.



"Dear Mom —"
Best of all soldiers like to receive mail, gladly answer it to get more. War Service groups provide writing rooms, books, Ping-pong, darts, checkers, chess.



*The
CANADIAN CORPS*

In Theoretical Assault

WHAT does a modern battle look like? How does an Army operate? Should the Germans try to invade Britain, Lieut.-General A. G. L. McNaughton may be ordered to hurl his Canadian forces at an enemy-held coastal city. This panorama, prepared in co-operation with the general staff, shows what his battle plan might be. For clarity, scene is transferred to Ontario.

Example:—Toronto has been seized by water and air-borne troops. To oust them McNaughton has a modern shock-army of three fully-motorized infantry divisions, plus a division of armored fighting vehicles and a tank



MAP KEY

- 1 Tank Brigade attacks with 1st and 2nd Brigades of 1st Division.
 - 2 Tank Battalion and 3rd Brigade in reserve.
 - 3 Divisional and Corps Artillery join the attack.
 - 4 1st Div. Reconnaissance Battalion watching gap.
 - 5 4-5-6th Brigades, 2nd Division, bar enemy escape to the west.
 - 6 Antitank guns and 2nd Division Reconnaissance guard the west flank.
 - 7 3rd Div's 7-8-9th Brigades held in reserve.
 - 8 Roads blocked by 3rd Div. Machine Gun Battalion and Antitank guns.
 - 9 3rd Division Reconnaissance scouting on flank.
 - 10 Army Co-operation Squadrons, R.C.A.F. bomb enemy defences.
 - 11 Cruiser tanks, 5th [Armored] Division ready to exploit the breach.
 - 12 Support group of 5th [Armored] Division.
- HARRIS-PARLANE



Black berets mark trio (left) as armored troopers, launched on advanced training with Canadian-made Valentine tanks at vast Camp Borden.



Armored troops use tanks, caterpillar of tank units to infantry in Canadian



Advanced Training

THAT in this war there are only nine horses left on the strength. Well, I haven't seen any of them, and certainly by the time the new recruits finish their basic training and reach the advanced training stage with their specialized units they discover that this man's army rolls on wheels—or caterpillar treads.

Take the infantry—I'll admit they still do plenty of footslogging. But when they really mean business, we've got powerful lorries and go-anywhere carriers to hurry them to trouble spots. Each man is trained to be a light machine gunner, together they're a deadly fighting force, and it's important they be at the right place on the dot to consolidate gains made by the armored troops. The modern Canadian infantry division has 3,500 vehicles, has stepped up its tactical speed from two and a half to ten miles an hour and can do a hundred or more miles a day instead of the last war's twenty. Fire power has been boosted by added field guns, antitank guns and new and better mortars.

The armored troops have a right to wear those jaunty black berets, when you consider that in the last war they were the dashing cavalry dragoons and lancers who sported shining helmets on dress occasions. The old cavalry charge was spectacular—but a column of tanks driving into battle is the modern picture of military might. Armored troops require longer training than infantry because they include more specialists. They are formed into tank and armored-car regiments, and reconnaissance battalions riding scout cars, motorcycles and Bren-gun carriers.



Canadian infantryman, 1941 model. Tough, husky, self-reliant; supertrained for modern war. An armored battering-ram may break the battle trail ahead of him, but he knows the final struggle depends on him.



carriers, motor bikes, armored cars. Ratio Corps is higher than in any other army.



"Rypo," dummy tank turret that lurches to make target tough for new gunners, makes for speedy, efficient training.



Signal Corps knits blitz army's complex organization into smooth-working machine, flashing orders by short-wave radio.

Fast-Moving Fort

NEW tank troopers discover that their job is to operate an individual fighting unit—a fast-moving, three or four-man fortress. They fight in quarters worse cramped than a submarine's, see only through periscopes. When the turret is clamped down they do their jobs in a boiler-factory din. Their massive weapon acts as a light battery, advance signals station and a mobile machine-gun post. A three-man crew consists of commander (also radio operator), gunner and driver—but each man knows all three jobs and in emergencies may have to carry on alone. To qualify, men must pass stiff medical exams and an intelligence test.



Ski manoeuvres are good fun for troops in winter. Chief value is P.T., not tactics, but may someday prove useful.



New infantrymen go on parade and route marches for conditioning. In action, lorries will rush them to lightning-war's wide-flung and constantly-shifting battle fronts.



Heavy machine-gun drill. Today's battalions have more guns will fire more bullets-per-minute than last war's brigades.



Armored infantry carrier, made in Canada, scurries and roars into action with Bren-gun crews over the toughest terrain.

Big guns do the shooting, Ancillaries keep Army going

ROKIE gunners have no time to plug their fingers in their ears when their modern cannon go crashing through the bushland stillness at Camp Petawawa! These fellows soon learn they must do their job fast—the dive bombers and dodging targets of today's wars demand it. They drag their field pieces and howitzers into action behind armored-plated tractors. They camouflage their battery even while the guns are being setup on the line of fire. They get the range from "O-Pip" by telephone

or radio, lay the guns on a target they can't see, load and fire. They've scarcely even time to wince!

But the fighting forces could never win a battle without the ancillaries who keep them going. None are more important than the engineers—they pave the way for lightning war. They blast bridges and roads to stop the enemy. They build new bridges, new roads, push pontoon floats across streams to speed their own troops into battle. At first the rookie may think it futile to freeze a winter afternoon away learning to throw a bridge across a useless gully—but practice means speed and speed means victory.

Swift-moving, far-scattered battle squads may be helpless if they lose touch with their base. That's where the signallers come in. Advanced training for a recruit in the Signals Corps means learning how to operate three types of radio, besides flash lamps and other devices. Signallers equipped

with light pack transmitters are attached to all units in action, and all signallers are fighting men themselves. In tanks they act as relief drivers, in armored cars they're also mechanics.

Manning endless convoys of giant lorries, the Army Service Corps moves masses of men and supplies that would stagger civilian contractors. And army drivers must pass tests that would throw most civilian motorists into reverse. But their trucks would give out, the whole mechanized army bog down except for the crack mechanics of the Ordnance Corps that keep the trucks rolling, the tanks in action. And what Ordnance does for machines, the Medical Corps does for the men. Keeps them fit for the world's toughest job, steps in to check illness that might sabotage a regiment, and stands by to tend the injured when the firing gets hottest. Raw recruits become skilled ambulance men, stretcher carriers, first-aid workers.



Field artillery rumbles, leaps and bounds across today's battlefields at thirty-mile-an-hour clip. Gunner standing helps guide driver; when shrapnel flies he ducks inside armored cab, where ride gun crew. First "trailer" carries shells. Spade is used to dig anchor hole for gun trail.



Sapper's switch sets off blast. So do Engineers blow up roads, bridges, destroy enemy cover.



Range finders at "O-Pip" (observation post) work faster today, because nearly every target is a moving one — troop lorries, tanks, rolling columns of supply trucks.

Army Service Corps handles transport and supply — takes troops where they have to go, speeds ahead with their fuel and food stores.



So That's How We Train Them

WHEN the rookie who joins Canada's new Army has completed his basic and advanced training he's ready to go overseas, although need for troops in our own coastal defenses may keep him temporarily on the home front. When he arrives in Britain he'll become part of that great battle force under General "Andy" McNaughton, which you see "in action" in the panorama in the centre of these days, when the British High Command gives the order. Hitler has a surprise coming when he tackles this man's army!



Howitzer's crew ready to keep 'er firing come gas or heavy weather. This is medium artillery; gun on opposite page is twenty-five pounder. At Peterborough, Ont., artillery centre, guns send high-explosive shells screaming over deserted bushland ranges, while ambulance stands by for emergencies.



Ordnance Corps' crack mechanics keep tanks and trucks rolling, fix leaky pipes, build training equipment.

Army Medical Corps is also mechanized with portable lab, field-hospital equipment to keep up with blitz schedule.

Dental Corps packs complete "dentist's office" in two trunks, keeps soldiers' teeth as healthy as civilians'.



Laughing, cheering Canadian troops embark for Britain. In 1941 the Army Tank Brigade, the 3rd and 5th (Armored) Divisions joined the 1st and 2nd Divisions in Britain. The 4th and 6th are in Canada.



Premier Churchill reviews Canadian soldiers overseas, with Gen. McNaughton, their commander. Canadian units have been shifted about so much, south of England is like their own back yard.

How to Enlist in the CANADIAN ARMY

Go to the nearest Recruiting Officer and take with you:

If single

Your Birth Certificate;

if married

Your own birth certificate, your marriage certificate and the birth certificate of your children.

Enlistment in the Canadian Army today is not a matter of just becoming a "foot-slogger," it is a matter of adapting the talents and training of young Canadians to the specialized requirements of modern warfare.

The Canadian Army offers an acceptable career to a man in war time, and because of the army's need of trained specialists it does not materially interrupt the soldier's education or training.

Scope for the application of special knowledge to war time service is offered by approximately 175 types of tradesmen or specialists required in the army. There are opportunities for men whose training fits them to be, or whose educational background renders them capable of, being trained as

Ammunition Examiners	Driver Mechanics	Masseurs	Precision Grinders
Armament Artificer Fitters	Driver Operators	Mechanists	Radiographers
Armament Artificer Instruments	Edgermen	Mill Construction Crew	Riveters
Armament Artificer Wireless	Electricians	Millwrights	Saddlers & Harness Makers
Armourers	Electrician—Sig.	Miners	Sanitary Assistants
Artificers R.C.A.	Engine Artificers	Miners Mech. or Drillers	Sawfilers
Blacksmiths	Engine Hand I.C.	Motor Assemblers	Sawyers
Bricklayers	Equipment Repairers	Motor Mechanics	Shoemakers
Boilermakers	Fitters	Moulders	Stokers
Butchers	Fitters M.V.	Nursing Orderlies	Storemen Dept.
Carpenters	Fitters (Sig.)	Nursing Orderlies Mental	Storemen Technical
Checks	Foremen (All Kinds)	Operating Room Assts.	Surveyors
Clerks	Instrument Mechanics	Operators Keyboard	Tailors
Coach & Spray Painters	Instrument Mechanics (Sig.)	Operator Sig.	Textile Refitters
Coach Trimmers	Lab. Assistants	Operator (Eng. Equipment)	Tinsmiths & Whitesmiths
Computers — Trig.	Linemen Sigs.	Orderlies (Spec. Tr.)	Toolmakers
Concretors	Litho Draughtsmen	Painters	Turners
Cooks	Litho Machine Minders	Panel Beaters	Vulcanizers
Coppersmiths	Litho Provers	Pattern Makers	Wardmasters
Despatch Riders	Log Canters	Photographers	Watermen
Dispensers	Machinists	Pioneers	Welders
Draughtsmen	Masons	Plumbers	Wheelers
			Wireless Mechanics

All these men are soldiers first and before they take up the practice of their specialties are thoroughly trained in the profession of arms — if they qualify as tradesmen they become eligible for tradesmen's pay. In the Canadian Army all start even, joining as privates and achieve promotion, when merited, through the various non-commissioned ranks to commissions as officers — two officers in high posts overseas today are Major-General G. R. Pearkes, V.C., D.S.O., M.C., and Major-General C. B. Price, D.S.O., D.C.M., who enlisted in the Great War of 1914-18 as privates.

Training follows three stages, the first beginning when the recruit enlists and is equipped with a complete outfit of military clothing and personal necessities. About two weeks after he joins the army the recruit moves to a basic training centre where in the course of two months he learns all about drill, physical training, first aid, marching, rifle, anti-tank rifle, light machine gun, pistol, bayonet, field-craft, map reading, respirator drill and anti-aircraft defence.

In one of the 23 advanced training centres the new soldier — according to the Arm or Service he has selected — receives a further two months' training definitely applicable to the type of unit of his choice. In the case of tradesmen the third stage of training consists of a course in one of 60 Technical Schools followed, in the highly skilled trades, by further training in the Army Trades School, Hamilton.

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Pay and Allowances in the CANADIAN ARMY

The basic pay of the Canadian private soldier is \$1.30 per day; in addition he is housed, clothed and fed, or in lieu thereof is granted a subsistence allowance at the rate of \$1.00 per diem (50c. rations, 50c. quarters). His health is in constant care of the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps and the Canadian Dental Corps.

In the case of a married man a dependent's allowance of \$35.00 per month is paid to his wife on condition that he assigns to her at least 15 days' pay per month. In addition, there is paid to his wife \$12.00 per month each for the first two children, \$9.00 per month for the third and \$6.00 per month for the fourth child. The dependent's allowance for the wife of a Warrant Officer (Class I) is \$40.00 per month and for a Lieutenant \$45.00. Under certain conditions, dependent's allowance may also be granted to other dependent relatives, i.e., a widowed mother, etc., etc.

As he makes his way upward through the ranks, the soldier's daily rate of pay increases as follows:

Trooper, Gunner, Driver, Sapper, Private, Trumpeter, Bugler or Drummer (over 18 years of age)	1.30
Lance Corporal or Lance Bombardier	1.50
Corporal or Bombardier	1.70
Lance Sergeant	1.90
Sergeant	2.20
Staff Sergeant	2.50
Squadron, Battery or Company Quartermaster-Sergeant	2.50
Warrant Officer, Class III	2.75
Squadron, Battery or Company Sergeant-Major	3.00
Master Gunner, 3rd Class, Regimental Quartermaster-Sergeant, Staff Quartermaster-Sergeant, Quartermaster-Sergeant	3.10
Warrant Officers Class I, other than those referred to in next line	3.90
Warrant Officers, Class I (holding certain appointments)	4.20
2nd Lieutenant	4.25
Lieutenant	5.00

TRADE PAY

Soldiers who are classified as tradesmen by virtue of their civilian qualifications or graduation from an Army Trade School and are covering a vacancy on the establishment draw tradesmen's pay according to Army grades. This extra pay is, for

- Class "C," 25c.;
- Class "B," 50c.;
- Class "A," 75c. per day —
in addition to pay of rank.

REHABILITATION ON DISCHARGE

Provisions have been made to assist the Canadian soldier to re-establish himself in civilian life when his Active service to his country comes to an end.

CIVILIAN CLOTHING ALLOWANCE

Upon discharge other than for certain specified reasons he receives a clothing allowance as follows:

If he has completed 6 months continuous service

\$35.00

If he has completed less than six months continuous service, he will receive either \$27.00 or \$17.00 according to whether discharged during the winter or summer months.

REHABILITATION GRANT

In addition to the above, if he has completed 183 days' service, a soldier will receive a "Rehabilitation" grant equal to 30 days' pay of his rank as specified above.

If the soldier has a dependent in receipt of dependents' allowance, such dependent receives one month's dependents' allowance plus the amount of assigned pay which the soldier has previously made to her. Such assigned pay is, in this instance, deducted from the amount otherwise payable to the soldier himself.

WHERE TO ENLIST

Volunteers for active service in the Canadian Army are welcomed in any district depot or in the recruiting centres established in all cities and large towns at the headquarters of any regiment of the Canadian Army (Reserve).

For further information consult any District Recruiting Officer.